

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE WRITTEN DESCRIPTION**

Please replace the first sentence of paragraph [0003] with the following rewritten sentence.

UTI is predominantly caused by a small range of organisms: Escherichia coli, Staphylococci, Proteus mirabilis, Enterococci, Klebsiella; Bacillus (Gruenberg, 1980) and Candida albicans have also been implicated in UTI (Gruenberg, 1981 Voss et al., 1994).

Please replace the third sentence of paragraph [0004] with the following rewritten sentence.

Other limitations of this test, ~~quoted by the advertiser (www.homepharmacy.com)~~ are that false negative results may be produced through a lack of nitrates in a vegetarian diet or excess intake of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C).

Please replace paragraph [0019] with the following rewritten sentence.

FIGS. 6a-c show a panel test device in accordance with the invention.

Please replace the last sentence of paragraph [0020] with the following rewritten sentence.

For example esterase activity is detectable in a range of bacteria using the chromogenic substrate (SLPA butyrate [(E)-3-4-(4-(butyryloxy)-3,5-dimethoxystyryl)quinolinium-1-yl]propanoate, ammonium salt], PPR Diagnostics Ltd), which gives a bright purple colour on hydrolysis. (Miles et al., 1992, Cooke and Richardson 1999).

Please replace the following sentences of paragraph [0089] with the following rewritten sentences.

The panel test arrangement is shown in FIG. 6a-c and comprises a number of rows and columns. Each row comprises a different substrate and each column, placed on over the row corresponds to a different filter. This arrangement allows different degrees of filtration to act on different areas of the same membrane, therefore identifying which organism is present. FIG. 6a shows an embodiment which the panel test is contained within a plastic casing having windows revealing sample application pads, solution to be tested is placed in each window and left to incubate. After incubation, to read the results the test is turned over (FIGs. 6b-c) and the potential colours that may develop, depending on infection, will be seen through transparent windows on the underside of the test. The type of infection present in the sample tested, will be determined through the absence (61) or presence of a colour (62) and the combination of colours seen. Test results can be cross referenced with a key printed onto the casing.